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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/670,563	09/26/2003	Gerhardt Kumpe	06478.1494	8137
7590 05/02/2007 FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			EXAMINER	
			ROOKE, AGNES BEATA	
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			1656	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 02/05/2007 has been entered.

Claims 1-13 and 15-24 are pending. Claim 14 is cancelled. Claims 1-9 and 16-18 are withdrawn. Claims 10-13, 15 and 19-24 are pending and under examination.

Priority

This application claims foreign priority to GERMANY 10246125.2 filed on 10/01/2002.

Rejections Withdrawn

- 1. The rejection of claim 24 under the 35 USC 112(2) is withdrawn in n view of the amendment to delete the term "precursor."
- 2. The rejection of claim 15 under the 35 USC 112(1) enablement requirement is withdrawn in view of the Applicants' arguments specifically pointing out in the specification the teachings regarding stabilization of the concentrate product produced during the claimed process.

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Rejections Maintained

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 10 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claims 10 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a method of producing a concentrate of VIII:C containing von Willebrand factors comprising subjecting a liquid comprising factor VIII:C and Willebrand factor to fractional precipitation using glycine and NaCl wherein the fractional concentration of glycine is 70-160 g/l and the fractional concentration of NaCl is 100-160 g/l, and does not reasonably provide enablement for all amino acids and all metal salts. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The specification does not enable a person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is mostly connected, to make or use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. In *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (1988), factors to be considered in determining whether a disclosure meets the enablement requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, have been described. They are: 1) the nature of the invention, 2) the breadth of the claims, 3) the state of the prior art, 4) the predictability or

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lack thereof in the art, 5) the amount of direction or guidance present, 6) the presence or absence of working examples, 7) the quantity of experimentation needed, and 8) the level of the skill in the art.

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- 1) the nature of the invention: the invention is a process for producing a concentrate of a factor VIII:C containing von Willebrand factor by fractional precipitation using amino acids and metal salt;
- 2) the breadth of the claims: claims are broad because they claim any amino acid and/or any alkali or alkaline metal salt that can be used in the process; further, more than one of that metals can be used, as referred to it in claims 10 and 19;
- 3) the state of the prior art: the prior art discloses a similar method where glycine and NaCl are used in the process;
- 4) the predictability or unpredictability of the art: claims 10 and 19 state that any amino acid and any alkali or alkaline metal salt (or combination of these) could be used in the method, and therefore, there could be many potential candidates of amino acids or metals, which are used in the method. Thus, the art is unpredictable, since undue experimentation would be necessary to characterize all possible amino acids and the metals claimed;
- 5) the amount of direction or guidance present: in Experiment 1, the Applicants describe the use of glycine as an amino acid and NaCl as a salt;
- 6) the presence or absence of working examples: the disclosure identifies only glycine and NaCl that are used in the instant method;

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7) the quantity of experimentation necessary: there would be an undue experimentation necessary to determine, and characterize all possible amino acids and metal salts that could be used in the method in claims 10 and 19;

8) the relative skill of those skilled in the art: the skill in the art is high, since similar method, which uses glycine and NaCl is known in the art.

In consideration of the *In re Wands* factors 1-8, it is apparent that there is undue experimentation necessary because of variability in prediction of the outcome that is not addressed by the present application disclosure, example, teachings, and guidance presented. Absent factual data to the contrary, the amount and level of experimentation needed is undue, rendering claims 10 and 19 subject to the scope of enablement rejection.

Applicants responded that there is no undue experimentation necessary since the number of precipitants covered by the claims is not unlimited, and that the claimed genus is not so broad as to require undue experimentation. See page 10 of the Remarks.

Examiner respectfully disagrees, and states that an undue experimentation would be required to test all alkali and alkaline metals and all amino acids, since experimentation data only provides one amino acid that is glycine, and one alkali metal, that is sodium salt (NaCl), and no other experimental data is presented. Therefore, the rejection of claims 10 and 19 is proper.

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Further, examiner wants to point out that alkali metals and alkaline metals differ in their reactivity and thus chemical and physical properties. Also, different amino acids differ among each other regarding their chemical and physical properties, and thus it would be an undue burden to assay for all possible combinations of metals and amino acids at issue.

Objection to Claims

Claims 11-13, 15, and 22-24 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

This action is a continued examination of the instant case, and all rejections previous made are maintained.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Agnes Rooke whose telephone number is 571-272-

2055. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kathleen Kerr Bragdon can be reached on 571-273-0931. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-

872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197.

Karen Cachan Carlson Pero KAREN COCHRANE CARLSON, PH.D

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PRIMARY EXAMINER